

CONNECTION

L I B R A R Y O F C A L I F O R N I A

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Library Profile:

Esparto Regional Library

By Sarah Dalton

Connection Editor

Sailing down the two-lane highway to Esparto, tractors in its fields blowing dust from spring plantings, the visitor senses that this is a place of the earth, a place where things grow, and grow fast. Though just 40 flat miles away from Sacramento, the tiny town of Esparto feels hotter and drier than the city: a no-nonsense aura of California agriculture permeates the air. And just as Esparto's bounty of tomatoes, walnuts, rice and wine have sprung from the work of the community, so have its books, its Internet stations, its databases - its library.

The Esparto Regional Library, a branch of the Yolo County Library, opened in December 1999 because the Esparto community, the school district, the library, the businesses, and just folk, wanted a modern information, education and meeting hub. Pooling resources, they raised the funds to build a library that would breathe life into not just the town's run down main-street but also the community's cultural well-being.

At the heart of the community's vision was the continued partnership of the Esparto Unified High School library and Esparto's tiny branch library.

Longtime Collaborators

The original Esparto branch, in the town's old train station, closed in 1978. That summer over two decades ago, the Esparto school district invited the library to move into a space in the Esparto high school; the library stayed there until December 1999.

At the high school site, the library had no independent entrance, an impediment to public access, particularly for seniors. "We were physically buried," says Mary Stephens, Yolo County Librarian, "with no direct entry." While the



library grappled with this isolation, the school district began plans to modernize the high school and the district offices. The school district wanted to move Esparto's district office into the high school's renovated facilities from two portables across the street from the school, a

change that would open up a prominent corner on Esparto's main thoroughfare.

The school and the library made a trade. In simplest terms, the school gave the library the district office's site and the new public library became the school's library. "Everyone talked about a new library just as the school was moving on a modernization project...it all just coalesced," says Stephens.

A Community Pulls Together

Esparto's patrons plan their days, or weeks, around trips to "town" for groceries, mail and information. Esparto's students take long bus rides to get to school. Thus, Esparto's residents saw that Esparto's new facility had to be open and accessible to both students and patrons throughout the day. According to Stephens, the Esparto community "wanted a place where a public library and a school library could coexist so that the public and students could simultaneously use the facility."

Please see Esparto Regional Library, page 5

Letters About Literature Winners

By Robert Daseler

Public Information Officer,
California State Library

On May 16th, four California children came to Sacramento to receive prizes they had won in the Letters About Literature competition.

Ariana Jarrell, 13, of San Francisco, took first place in Level I of the competition, which includes grades four through seven. Ariana attends St. Gabriel School in San Francisco and won her award for a letter she wrote to Theodore Taylor, the author of *The Cay*.

Erin Gilton, 13, of Granite Bay won first place in Level II, for students in grades eight through twelve, with a letter to J.K. Rowling, the author of the *Harry Potter* books. Erin drove to the ceremony that Thursday with her step-mother, Sue Gilton.

The second-place winner in Level I was Adrienne Wang, nine, of Alta Loma, and in Level II the second-place winner was Daniel Reynolds, 17, of West Sacramento.

Dr. Kevin Starr, State Librarian of California, gave out the awards, which included checks for \$250 each for the two first-place winners and \$150 each for the second-place winners. The ceremony was held in the Governor's office in the State Capitol Building in Sacramento and was attended by the families of the winners, teachers, librarians, and the staff of the California Center for the Book, who flew up from UCLA for the occasion.

The Letters About Literature competition is coordinated each year by the California State Library and the California Center for the Book, and this year it was sponsored by the California Department of Education, the California School Library Association,

the Children's Literature Council of Southern California, and Southwest Airlines.

Thanks to the generosity of the California Department of Education, a booklet containing 20 of the letters

other states do. Under the guidelines of the competition, children write letters to the authors of books that have been important in their lives. The authors do not have to be living; and children may write to the authors of short stories and poems, as well as the authors of books. Daniel Reynolds, for instance, wrote to Tupac Shakur, the rap singer, for a poem of his, "The Rose That Grew from Concrete."

A related competition, Writer to Writer, gave awards to adult learners of English. Phuc Mai and Shirley Wright joined the younger students to receive prizes. Phuc Mai, who was born in Vietnam, has been learning English as part of the adult literacy program at the Huntington Beach Public Library. She wrote to Patricia Palacco, author of *Thank You, Mr. Falker*. Shirley Wright wrote to Maya Angelou about her book, *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*. She has been studying English in the adult literacy program at the Riverside Public Library. The

California State Library supports literacy programs. Valerie Reinke organized the Writer to Writer competition for adult learners. Also present for the awards ceremony was the State Library's literacy consultant, Carole Talan.

The Letters About Literature competition will resume in the fall of this year, when children will again write to authors. Entries are due at the beginning of December. For contest information or to receive guidelines for entry, please go to the California Center for the Book website: www.calbook.org. Contest information also may be obtained by calling (310) 206-9361 or sending e-mail to cfb@ucla.edu.



The first- and second-place winners of the Letters About Literature awards pose for pictures in the Governor's office last Thursday. Pictured from left to right: Daniel Reynolds, Adrienne Wang, Erin Gilton, and Ariana Jarrell. Each 1st place winner received \$250, and each 2nd place winner received \$150, plus a plaque from the Governor and a certificate.

written by California schoolchildren has been published. Copies may be obtained by writing to:

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Letters About Literature is a national competition, sponsored by the Center for the Book at the Library of Congress. States may pick statewide winners, as well, as California and a number of

Library service for people with disabilities

By Carole Talan

Literacy Consultant, Library Development Services Bureau,
California State Library

and

Barbara Will

Library Programs Consultant, Library Development Services Bureau,
California State Library

It Couldn't Happen In My Library: My Library Is ADA Aware and Sensitive!

Only three years ago all of the employees at a local public library attended a mandatory Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) meeting. One library staff member who needs a walker to move about attended that meeting. At the end of this ADA "Sensitivity Meeting," she discovered that she was unable to get out of the room because other staff had left in a hurry, blocking the only aisle with their chairs. The staff person with the walker stood alone in the room, unable to move, her frustration escalating. After a few minutes, a fellow employee passing by the room, realized the dilemma, and moved the chairs so the person using the walker could exit. How ironic that this occurred after a session in which staff were supposed to be developing their sensitivity to the needs of people with disabilities!

More recently, another public library held its annual library staff day, which also included library staff from all over the county. Because there were so many staff attending, parking was at a premium. One disabled library staff member had to park farther away from the door than necessary because the most accessible disabled parking spot was already taken. Later, as staff were leaving, they saw a county supervisor getting into her vehicle that occupied the prime "disabled parking" space. The supervisor, who spoke to the library staff that day, had parked in the space designated with a sign for disabled people only at the suggestion of library administration staff. Not only could the supervisor have been ticketed for parking there, she had also set a bad example. Even worse, the library administration had told her to park in the "disabled parking" space.

Think this could never happen in your library? Well, think again. Both of the above examples are true stories that actually happened in California public libraries. In each case, the library considered itself ADA compliant, sensitive to the issues of disabled people. However, in each instance the library proved less than sensitive, even in cases involving its own disabled staff.

More than one in every five Americans-21 percent of the



U.S. population-has a disability as defined by the *Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990*, a broad civil rights act guaranteeing that all disabled people have full access and participation in society. To comply with this act, any public library must provide services to any person requesting such services, regardless of the person's disability. And every public library must administer its programs and activities in an integrated setting appropriate for the needs of qualified people with disabilities.

A disability is a condition or disease that limits a person's ability to perform one or more major life activities such as communicating, hearing, eating, walking, or working. In the United States, an estimated .6 percent of the population is blind, 3 percent is visually impaired, 5 percent have speech or language impairments, 2.9 percent have mobility impairments which require them to use wheelchairs or other devices (such as the walker used by the library staff person in the example above), .6 percent is deaf, 8 percent is hearing impaired, 15 percent has learning disabilities, 5 percent has developmental disabilities, 2 percent has mental retardation, and 5.5 percent has severe mental illness. Further, these percentages add up to more than 21 percent of the population because many people with disabilities have more than one limitation.

What Can Libraries Do?

"According to a survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in 1994, 54 million Americans have disabilities, and about half that number (26 million) have severe disabilities," said Rhea Rubin, past chair of the ADA Assembly of the American Library Association. "Libraries play a catalytic role in the lives of people with disabilities by facilitating their full

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California Libraries make effective use of LSTA funds: 1997/98 - 2001/02

By Barbara Will

*Library Programs Consultant, Library Development Services Bureau
California State Library*
and

Liz Gibson

*Assistant Bureau Chief, Library Development Services Bureau
California State Library*

California libraries made great advances in their services through their use of the first five years of funding from the federal Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA). They brought effective search access to the Internet for end users through the Librarian's Index to the Internet. They enhanced both users' and staffs' abilities to understand and use computers, in general, and the Web, in particular, through the Infopeople Project's hands-on training. They preserved the fragile photographic histories of California's early "real people" by copying original family photos and combining them into local photographic exhibits and the statewide *Shades of California: The Book*. They opened their service programs to people facing barriers to library access through services such as an after-hours reference assistance program that enabled students and working adults to obtain the information they needed, when they needed it. They even installed a wheelchair lift on a bookmobile so that a little boy could "go to the library" for the first time.

These are just some of the thousands of benefits these federal dollars for California library services have provided over the last five years with LSTA. These projects and an analysis of their results can be found in the California State Library's (CSL) evaluation of the impact of California's first LSTA Statewide Plan (1997/98 - 2001/02), which can be obtained through the California State Library Web site at www.library.ca.gov/html/grants.html.

This just-completed evaluation contains quantitative and qualitative analyses and incorporates recommendations from the California State Advisory Council on Libraries, from an external LSTA advisory committee broadly representative of all areas and types of libraries statewide, and from CSL staff. The first five-year State Plan was an ambitious and multi-faceted one, containing 50 short-term (1-5 years) and long-term (6-50 years) objectives grouped under the following four broad goals:

- to provide free and convenient access to information resources for all Californians;

- to expand the use of technology to deliver library services;
- to support multitype library network development; and
- to promote library services to targeted populations, including the underserved.

Summary of Results

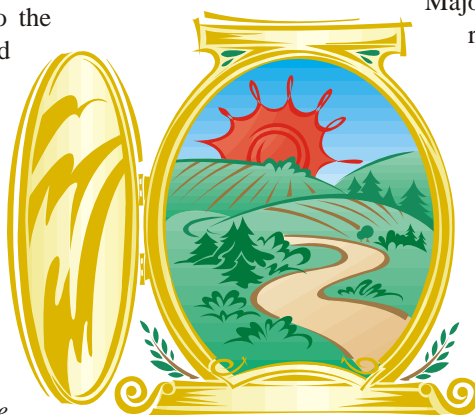
California met 25 of its 31 short-term objectives and five of its 19 long-term objectives in making progress toward achieving those goals. The greatest emphasis fell on assuring widespread access to information resources, especially through technology, and on serving targeted populations.

Major accomplishments included the projects related to positioning libraries to be able to take advantage of technological advancements; supporting the development of new information tools and resources; assisting rural areas of the state; building private-public partnerships; and stimulating services to children and cultural groups. Training, recruitment, and continuing education (especially in the use of new technologies) and digitization/web site projects evolved into major thrusts for LSTA funds over the five-year period. Many projects initiated under LSTA became ongoing services through a combination of local funds, private-public partnerships, and state funds. More work remains to be done in serving people with disabilities and youth—more collaborative partnerships are still desirable. While much progress was made toward improving library services in rural communities, those libraries were still the least likely to become involved with projects related to technology.

Key Lessons Learned

Under the State Plan's structure, fulfillment of objectives depended, in part, upon the field's generation of applications to address those areas. The plan itself, still retaining 50 different objectives, could be re-structured to target areas for improvement without sacrificing the flexibility necessary in a state as large and as diverse as California. This could be achieved through more prioritization, targeted grant programs, non-competitive grant programs, mini-grants, or a combination of these approaches.

Only in the last two years has the CSL used outcomes measurement for project management and evaluation in the LSTA process. It seemed to make a significant difference in documenting the value of those projects that used outcome measures, and it should be an extremely useful tool in the next



from page 1 . Esparto Regional Library

Residents also knew that it would be more prudent to build one facility for both the public and students rather than two. The community, says Stephens, "was powerfully motivated to scrimp and search for collective dollars to build this simultaneous use center for information and education." The idea of a new library compelled a community accustomed to thinking in a no-nonsense way, into thinking imaginatively. And so the new Esparto Regional Library, through a variety of innovative funding strategies, from

bake sales and private donations to federal grants, was built.

Library of California and High School Students

Through the Esparto Regional Library, students can tie into Library of California (LOC) resources such as Newsbank. They can receive interlibrary loans from not just Yolo County branches, but the whole Sierra Valley network. The LoC links Esparto's rural students to many of northern California's collections and databases.

from page 3 . Library service

participation in society." What is your library doing to live up to this role? Are your staff and facilities disability friendly and sensitively aware?

Dr. Kevin Starr, State Librarian of California, plans to launch a new statewide initiative to assist public libraries in providing better services to people with disabilities. The initiative will mix training sessions with the development of individual service plans. It will then provide "seed" money to implement each plan through adaptive equipment, library resources in alternative formats, signage, transfer-training for library staff members, public programs, and/or other elements identified by the library to best meet the needs of its community. As many as thirty libraries may participate in the first cycle of this program, with individual grant awards ranging from \$20,000 to \$50,000 per site or jurisdiction. The goal of



the program is to improve services at the local level as well as to provide alternative models of service delivery for other libraries statewide.

"All Californians must be able to use the full range of services offered by their public libraries," Dr. Starr affirms. "It is not good enough merely to be compliant with the law. It is imperative that all of us - regardless of our condition or age or other barrier to use - be able to benefit from what is a great public good: the public library."

The announcement, guidelines, and application form related to the Library Services for People with Disabilities grant program will be issued by the California State Library (CSL) in June 2002. For further information, contact Barbara Will by

phone at (916) 653-7071 or email her at bwill@library.ca.gov.

from page 4 . LSTA Fund Use

five years. Those projects that included outcomes measures were more likely to demonstrate their worth and to make a stronger case for their continuation, expansion, or replication.

Some population groups, geographic areas, types of libraries, and service areas were under-represented in the LSTA program. For example, non-English speaking people, coastal regions, school libraries, and services for people with disabilities seldom surfaced in the grants compilation. Those identify areas that need to be considered in the next five-year plan. It is noteworthy, also, that some of the fulfilled objectives still need additional work.

Some objectives that were met will still need to continue in another form, recognizing the rapidly changing nature of technology and the changes in California's own population.

Others will require a great deal of effort before they can be fulfilled, as in the development of library services to functionally illiterate people, young adults, and ethnic populations.

The CSL has encouraged all types of libraries to participate in the LSTA program. While it is understandable that public libraries and their systems received the majority of LSTA funding, given the titles and the purposes of the previous Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA), it is undesirable that so few school and special libraries applied for or received LSTA grants. In the future, additional efforts will be made to reach these groups.

For information regarding the LSTA program evaluation, contact Barbara Will by phone at (916) 653-7071, or send an email to bwill@library.ca.gov.



Checklist for Library Bond Act Grant Application Documentation

The Office of Library Construction (OLC) has created a checklist of required supporting documents in an effort to assist potential applicants in making sure their Library Bond Act applications are complete. To download the checklist go to the OLC web site (www.olc.library.ca.gov) and click on the "Checklist" link in the left-hand gray navigation bar.

The use of the checklist is entirely optional. However, if it is used and submitted with the application, it will also help OLC staff expedite the eligibility review of applications.

The checklist is a technical assistance tool and is advisory only. Applicants should not rely exclusively on the checklist, but should also verify the elements of their application by checking the Title 5 regulations and the Library Bond Act. Any error or omission on the checklist does not relieve the applicant of the responsibility to submit all required documents as listed in the Title 5 regulations. Please also keep in mind that the requirements in the Library Bond Act itself are also in effect, but are not necessarily listed in the checklist.

It is sincerely hoped that this tool will help ensure that applications are complete and eligible for potential grant award. If any questions or perceived discrepancies between the checklist and the Title 5 regulations arise, contact Pat Zografos at (916) 445-9612 or pzografos@library.ca.gov.

If there are any changes to the current Version 1.0 of the checklist based upon user input, any updated versions will be placed on the OLC web site with a new version number and an errata sheet.

BOND ACT

Summary of the May 2002 California Public Library Construction and Renovation Board Meeting

By Richard Hall

Chief, Office of Library Construction, California State Library

On May 9, 2002 the California Public Library Construction and Renovation Board met to consider a single action item: the possible modification of Title 5 Regulations, specifically the roll-over of any excess funding from the first application round to the second.

There was considerable discussion about the issue, and the following points emerged:

First, at this point in time, no one knew exactly how many applications would actually be submitted on June 14th, although it was generally felt that there would be a significant number.

Second, if the number or quality of applications actually received on June 14 was insufficient to award all \$150 million of funding, the board has the ability to grant less than that amount.

Third, at the time of the 1st cycle awards, should the board wish to make any unawarded funds available in the second cycle instead of the third cycle, there would be sufficient time to complete a normal rulemaking process between the end of the first cycle grant award process and the second cycle application deadline of March 28, 2003, thus achieving the same result as the proposed action.

After due deliberation, the board unanimously approved the following action (moved by Mr. Pachino and seconded by Ms. Porini): "I move that we not modify the rules that have been set. Having heard adequate public testimony and been given a great deal of input from the public on this issue, I move that we not modify the existing rules, but move forward as previously adopted."

Many of those offering testimony on this issue, and several of the Board members themselves, noted that regardless of the timing of the cycle, the real problem the Board faces is that there is nearly \$2 billion worth of public library construction need with only \$350 million of state bond funding available to address that need.

In response to this last point, Senator Alpert indicated her intent to introduce another library bond measure next year at the beginning of the legislative session. Senator Alpert's announcement was greeted with enthusiastic support from all



Infopeople Project offers free Webcasts for librarians

By Christopher Berger

*Resource Sharing Specialist, Library Development Services Bureau
California State Library*

Need to learn about the legal issues surrounding the use of borrowed text or graphical images on your library's web page? Wondering how your library can deal with latchkey children or obnoxiously loud patrons in your library? What if you can't leave the library to learn about these topics? The Infopeople Project has the answer for you: Webcasts.

In April of this year the Infopeople Project, a federal Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA)-funded grant project that provides training workshops on the Internet, electronic reference, computer applications, and many other subjects, began offering live broadcasts over the World Wide Web, or Webcasts, to help librarians stay informed about vital library-related topics. Six Webcasts have been scheduled for 2002 on subjects ranging from a series of legal issues and libraries to privacy issues related to the USA Patriot Act. Topics chosen are based on a needs assessment and also on topics that are "breaking news" - ones that are long enough for an hour long Webcast but too short for a half- or full-day continuing education workshop.

Holly Hinman, Infopeople Project coordinator, says that Infopeople began experimenting with Webcasts in 2001, but they discovered that the earlier Webcasts might be too long for librarians' busy work schedules. They thought that librarians were more likely to view Webcasts if the topics were broadcast around the same date and time each month, and lasted about 50 minutes. They decided to go ahead with this idea of a virtual brown bag lunch talk. Their first Webcast, entitled "'Borrowing' Graphics or Text for Library Web Pages," aired on April 18 at 12:00 noon and resulted in over 100 sites accessing the program live and many other sites viewing the archived version later on.

Viewing the Webcasts is very easy. Listed under the "Training" section of Infopeople's Web site (www.infopeople.org), the heading "Webcasts" is the last item on the menu list. After clicking on this heading, you can either click on the "Webcast Program Guide" to view the archived or upcoming Webcasts, or you can click on "Webcast Instructions" to find out how to watch earlier sessions. The technical requirements to see the Webcasts are not complicated, either. All you need is a standard Web browser and Windows Media Player or RealPlayer software installed on your personal computer. Infopeople also recommends that your Internet connection should be 56k or higher. For those who do not have Windows Media Player or RealPlayer on their machines, they can download the software for free from the Infopeople Project Web site.

After the current series on legal issues and libraries ends, plans are afoot for offering another series of Webcasts on technology-related issues, including the federal E-rate program, the California Teleconnect Fund, "open source" software, and other "cutting-edge" developments. Earlier Webcasts will all be archived until the Webcast is no longer considered current.

The Infopeople Project is supported in part by the U.S. Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS) under the provisions of the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA), administered in California by the State Librarian.

For more general information about the Webcasts or the Infopeople Project, visit their web site at www.infopeople.org. For further information, contact Holly Hinman by phone at (626) 796-0913 or send an email to hinmanh@infopeople.org. You can also contact Ira Bray, electronic information resources consultant, California State Library, at (916) 653-0171 or ibray@library.ca.gov.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY
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Training Corner

Provider: InfoPeople

Course: Teaching The Public To Use Digital Resources

Dates and locations:

Tuesday, July 2, San Francisco Public Library

Thursday, July 18, Los Angeles Public Library

Thursday, August 1, Fresno County Public Library

Wednesday, August 28,

Pleasant Hill-Contra Costa County Library

Monday, September 9, National City Public Library

Monday, September 23, Cerritos Public Library

<http://infopeople.org/WS/workshop/Workshop/85>

Please see Training Corner, page 8

Provider: InfoPeople

Course: **Cataloging Fundamentals**

Dates and locations:

Monday, June 10, Cerritos Public Library

Wednesday, June 26, Los Angeles Public Library

Tuesday, July 9, Pleasant Hill-Contra Costa County Library

Tuesday, July 30, San Diego County Library Headquarters

Tuesday, August 6, Bakersfield-Beale Memorial Library

<http://www.infopeople.org/WS/workshop/Directions>

Provider: InfoPeople

Course: **Using the Web for Collection Development**

Dates and locations:

Thursday, June 13, Sacramento County Office of Education

Monday, July 8, Cerritos Public Library

<http://infopeople.org/WS/workshop/Workshop/73>

Provider: InfoPeople

Course: **Library Laws for the Web Environment**

(distance learning course)

<http://infopeople.org/WS/workshop/Workshop/86>

Provider: Infopeople

Course: **Gumby Meets Dewey:**

Rethinking Library Staffing Issues

Dates and locations:

Tuesday, June 25, San Diego Public Library

Friday, August 30, San Jose Public Library

<http://infopeople.org/WS/workshop/Workshop/59>

Provider: InfoPeople

Course: **Librarians' Internet Toolkit for Kids**

Dates and Locations:

Tuesday, June 11, Fresno County Public Library

Tuesday, July 16, Cerritos Public Library

Tuesday, July 23, Pleasant Hill-Contra Costa County

Library Gates Lab

Thursday, July 25, San Jose Public Library

<http://infopeople.org/WS/workshop/Workshop/81>

Provider: InfoPeople

Course: **To Turn the Computer Off, Press 'Start':**

Making Sense of Windows

Dates and locations:

Friday, June 21, San Bernardino Public Library

- Jeff Mayem, instructor

Friday, July 19, San Diego Public Library

- Jeff Mayem, instructor

Tuesday, July 30, Vallejo, John F. Kennedy Library

- Cheryl Gould instructor

<http://infopeople.org/WS/workshop/Workshop/66>

Provider: InFoPeople

Course: **Network Security 101**

Dates and Locations

Wednesday, June 5, San Jose Public Library

Friday, June 7, Cerritos Public Library (LA area-south)

<http://infopeople.org/WS/workshop/Workshop/82>

Provider: InfoPeople

Course: **Practical Technology for
Children's Library Service**

Dates and locations:

Friday, June 14, Vallejo-John F. Kennedy Library Branch

Friday, July 12, Fresno County Public Library

Thursday, August 1, San Jose Public Library

Friday, August 16, Cerritos Public Library

Thursday, August 29, San Bernardino Public Library

<http://infopeople.org/WS/workshop/Workshop/91>

Provider: InfoPeople

Course: **PowerSearch 1 and PowerSearch 2,
the Internet searching workshops**

Dates and Locations:

Thursday, June 20, Cerritos Public Library

<http://infopeople.org/WS/workshop/Workshop/38>

Provider: OCLC

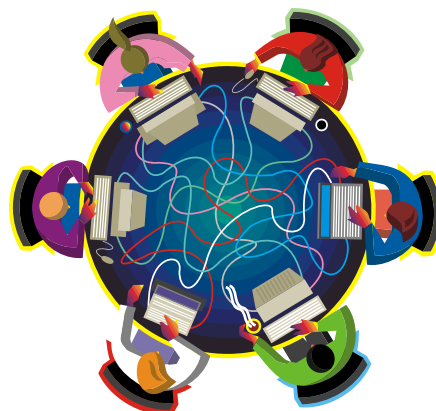
Course: **Internet Legal Research for Non-Law
Library Staff: Finding Free Legal Research
Resources on the Web**

Dates and location:

June 26, 2002

OCLC Western Service Center Ontario, California

<http://www.oclc.org/western/training/corc.htm>



If you would like your library-related training event included in *Connection*, please send event information to Sarah Dalton, *Connection* editor at sdalton@library.ca.gov

June

June 8-13, 2002

Special Libraries Association (SLA) Annual Conference, Los Angeles

June 13-20, 2002

American Library Association (ALA) Annual Conference, Atlanta

June 28, 2002

Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) grant applications for fiscal year 2002/2003 are due at 4:30 p.m. at the Library Development Services bureau of the California State Library.
No faxed grant applications will be accepted.

July

July 20-24, 2002

American Association of Law Libraries (AALL), Annual Meeting and Conference, Orlando, Florida

August

August 14-15, 2002

Library of California board meeting, Sacramento

November

November 15-18, 2002

California Library Association (CLA), Annual Conference, Sacramento

November 19-20, 2002

Library of California board meeting, Sacramento

2003

April

April 10-13, 2003

Association of College & Research Libraries (ACRL),
11th National Conference, Charlotte, North Carolina

CONNECTION

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and the Library of California.

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Articles for inclusion in a
future issue of the
Connection are welcomed.
Please submit articles or
suggestions to the *Connection*
editor, Sarah Dalton.



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Library of California Board
<http://www.library.ca.gov/loc/board/index.html>

California Public Library Construction
and Renovation Board
<http://www.olc.library.ca.gov/board.asp>